

## Prices and Prospects.

# Further Advance in Price As Market Continues to Grow Stronger from Day to Day

Spot Furnace Now Fall \$5.00  
With Asking Figure a  
Quarter Higher.

## FOUNDRY ALSO STIFFENS

Contract Furnace Reflects Same  
Trend; Covering for September Re-  
garded as Safe Course by Some  
Furnacemen; Demand from West.

Special to The Weekly Courier.  
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28.—The coke  
market has advanced further in the  
past week, being slightly higher in  
spot furnace, contract furnace and  
spot foundry. Heading coke, or what  
is frequently called "medium sulphur  
coke" is also stronger.

The coke market has been strength-  
ening, consistently and steadily, since  
the first few days of August, or prac-  
tically for four weeks. The advance  
seems plainly to be due to a better ad-  
justment between production and  
consumption, whereby if there is any  
difference it is in the direction of pro-  
duction being the lighter of the two.  
The feature of the month of July  
was that while both coke ovens and  
blast furnaces were being blown out,  
the curtailment in coke production  
lagged somewhat behind, resulting in  
overproduction. In recent weeks  
there has been scarcely any blowing  
out of blast furnaces that purchase  
Connellsville coke. Some steel fur-  
naces have gone out and production of  
coke by merchant ovens has decreased,  
but that has nothing to do with  
the coke market, as the interests in-  
volved regulate matters to suit them-  
selves and neither buy nor sell coke.  
Coke demand on the part of blast  
furnaces has not increased. Demand  
for foundry coke seems to have in-  
creased somewhat. Demand for heat-  
ing coke has undoubtedly increased.  
There has been heavier buying in the  
central west, by consumers who make  
a practice of beginning to stock up for  
winter at this time, and by eastern  
dealers who think it well to get a  
little coke bought in view of the pro-  
spective suspension of anthracite min-  
ing. The movement to the east is  
small at present, but it is enough to  
affect the coke situation.

Spot furnace coke was quotable a  
week ago at \$4.75 to \$5.00, with \$4.75  
coke hard to buy, but with doubt  
whether a full \$5.00 had been paid in  
any case although this was a com-  
mon asking price. This week \$5.00  
seems to be the regular market, with  
operators who do not need to sell  
coke at the present time having an  
asking price of \$5.25. The more an-  
guish operators think actual sales  
will soon be made at \$5.25.

The contract position of furnace  
coke has also stiffened. Operators  
have been quoting \$5.00 and higher  
on September coke and some sales  
have been made. A month ago when  
\$5.00 was quoted on August coke, con-  
sumers not covered refused to con-  
sider the quotation seriously and elect-  
ed to buy in the spot market instead.  
Now some of them evidently have felt  
that the safer course is to cover for  
the month. Quotations have ranged  
from \$5.00 to \$5.25, according to qual-  
ity, and actual business has been done  
at nearer \$5.25 than \$5.00, for par-  
ticularly good coke. There is a rumor  
that \$5.00 was shaded slightly in one  
case, but this is not confirmed.

Some operators are discussing  
prices for fourth quarter, but consum-  
ers are not interested in that dis-  
cussion, thus far, and there is no  
trading market and there can hardly  
be said to be active negotiations.

Foundry coke has continued to  
stiffen. Of late the regular produc-  
ers have been fairly well sold up for  
a few days ahead, so that it has not  
been easy to pick up spot coke, though  
shipment in a week or ten days can  
easily be arranged. On account of  
their better position some operators  
have been advancing prices and as  
high as \$6.00 is the figure in several  
quarters. If this price has not already  
been paid on any number of sales, the  
indications are that it soon will be.  
Buying has been of fair proportions,  
better than it was in July. Sales of the  
week have been chiefly at \$5.50 and  
\$5.75, according to grade, but \$5.75  
coke sells much more readily than a  
week ago. The market is now quot-  
able as follows:

Spot furnace ..... \$5.00  
Contract furnace ..... \$5.00 to \$5.25  
Prompt foundry ..... \$5.20 to \$5.50  
Medium sulphur coke sells without  
any particular difficulty at \$4.50,  
while a trifle above this is sometimes  
secured.

The coal market continues to stiff-  
en slowly. Pittsburgh district steam-  
coal is now quotable at \$2.15 to  
\$2.25, being perhaps 10 cents higher  
than a week ago, while the advance  
from the low point of early July is  
about 25 cents. Gas coal is also stiff-  
er. Youngbushy gas lump being  
\$2.35 to \$3.00.

The pig iron market is still quiet in  
point of turnover, but it shows a little  
more tonnage movement, and the

## COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from  
the Connellsville district, which  
includes what is officially known  
as the Connellsville region  
(sometimes called the basin dis-  
trict) and the Lower Connellsville  
district (often called the  
Klondike and sometimes the  
Mariontown district) to principal  
points for shipment are as fol-  
lows, per ton of 2,000 pounds,  
effective July 1, 1922:

Point	Rate
Baltimore	\$2.21
Buffalo	2.23
Canton	2.22
Chicago	2.18
Cleveland	2.17
Columbus	2.17
Detroit	2.16
E. St. Louis	2.14
Erie	2.17
Harrisburg	2.16
Joliet	2.16
Louisville	2.16
Milwaukee	2.17
Minneapolis	2.17
Philadelphia	2.14
Pittsburgh	2.14
Port Henry, N. Y.	2.14
Port Jervis, Ont.	2.14
Pottsville	2.14
Reading	2.14
Richmond, Va. (E. & O.)	2.14
Richmond, Va. (P. R. R.)	2.14
South Bethlehem	2.14
Swedeland, Pa.	2.14
Toledo, O.	2.14
Wheeling	2.14
Valley Points	2.14

From Connellsville district:  
Philadelphia (F. O. B. ves-  
sel) ..... \$2.43  
Baltimore (F. O. B. ves-  
sel) ..... 2.43  
From Latrobe district:  
Philadelphia (F. O. B. ves-  
sel) ..... 2.43  
Baltimore (F. O. B. ves-  
sel) ..... 2.43

These prices are for C. & D. V. coke, freight to Pittsburgh being  
\$1.77.

## FINISHED STEEL MARKETS ARE FIRM ALL ALONG THE LINE

Price Declines Regarded as Out  
of the Question, Costs of Pro-  
duction Increasing.

Special to The Weekly Courier.  
NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Amer-  
ican Metal Market and Daily Iron &  
Steel Report will review the steel and  
iron trade tomorrow as follows:  
The finished steel markets are firm  
all along the line. Producers regard  
price declines as out of the question,  
in view of the well sustained demand,  
causing mill operations to continue  
heavily, and in view further of the cer-  
tainty of these being heavier buying  
next month, while very gradually, as  
12-hour work is abolished, production  
costs are increasing.

The steel market has received con-  
siderable sentimental assistance from  
the fact that coke and scrap prices  
have been stiffening for a month past,  
while pig iron after becoming station-  
ary has begun to show some pos-  
sibilities of an advance.  
The various consuming lines, in-  
cluding building operations, continue  
their consumption at substantially the  
maximum rate. This continuance of  
industrial activity was fully to be ex-  
pected when, last May, general busi-  
ness sentiment suddenly turned very  
conservative, but there were some at  
that time who seemed to think that  
definite engagements and contracts  
for industrial and building work, com-  
bined with sustained buying power on  
the part of the public, would not pre-  
vail over mere sentiment. It is now  
plain that the rate of steel consump-  
tion has continued. It does not ap-  
pear that steel consumption is less  
than steel production, but if it is,  
the condition is not a new one, but  
has prevailed for months without making  
trouble.

The steel market now promises to  
be perfectly steady through Septem-  
ber and for some time thereafter.  
Weakening, expected in some quar-  
ters before this, is postponed.  
Steel ingot production seems to be  
running along at between 2,000,000  
and 4,000,000 tons a year, or at less  
than 15 per cent under the peak rate  
and at between five and 10 per cent  
above the highest rate of last year.  
Operations are fairly well distributed  
among the different mills, though  
some have order books that will carry  
them farther than others.

Pig iron is stationary, with pos-  
sibilities of an advance.

To Curtail Iron Production.

Steps will probably be taken in the  
next few days looking to curtailment  
of pig iron production which may  
mean the blowing out of from three  
to five furnaces within a couple of  
weeks in the Birmingham district.

## Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

### Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1920.				WEEK ENDING AUGUST 18, 1920.			
DISTRICT	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	18,343	13,367	4,976	139,010	18,343	18,512	4,731	119,570
Lower Connellsville	18,588	8,515	8,070	110,700	18,588	9,921	7,567	112,530
Totals	35,121	22,185	13,046	249,710	35,131	22,533	12,598	231,400
FURNACE OVENS								
Connellsville	14,956	11,272	3,714	112,950	14,956	11,272	3,714	110,970
Lower Connellsville	6,822	8,277	3,646	39,570	6,822	8,277	3,545	38,450
Totals	21,808	14,549	7,260	152,520	21,808	14,549	7,259	148,560
MERCHANT OVENS								
Connellsville	8,257	2,095	1,162	26,060	8,257	2,240	1,017	28,300
Lower Connellsville	10,066	5,541	4,625	71,130	10,066	5,744	4,822	74,050
Totals	18,323	7,636	5,887	97,190	18,323	7,984	5,839	102,350

# Operators and Miners Will Hear Pinchot's Peace Plans Tonight

When Both Sides Met in Joint  
Conference at the  
Capitol.

## MAY SUGGEST A TRUCE

By United Press.  
HARRISBURG, Aug. 28.—The  
definite proposal of Governor Pinchot  
for settlement of the nearling anthracite  
coal strike was submitted to the  
miners and operators at 5 P. M.  
last night in a joint conference.

Before making his announcement  
concerning the open meeting Pinchot  
talked with miners' and operators'  
representatives over the telephone and  
received their sanction to such a  
plan. The joint conference was held  
in the reception room in the  
executive wing of the capitol where  
the Monday session was held.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 28.—The plan  
of peace that will make of "break" the  
anthracite coal strike was  
drawn up today by Governor Pinchot.  
Before midnight it will be delivered  
to the deadlocked miners and oper-  
ators who will accept it and maintain  
the status quo or reject it and precipitate  
a strike next Friday midnight.

The Pinchot plan embodies a de-  
mand for concessions from both  
parties. "While there is no authorita-  
tive indication of its contents the plan  
is believed as follows:

1.—A half-way check-off be estab-  
lished, one that will protect the oper-  
ators against recognition of the union  
by its phrasing and yet enable the  
union to collect the dues of the  
miners in the mines on pay day.

2.—Give the miners a wage in-  
crease, perhaps as high as 10 per  
cent.

3.—Establish the eight-hour day.  
If these three plans are unaccept-  
able to either of the two parties the  
governor has been advised to ask  
them to declare a 30-day truce, and  
maintain operation while new efforts  
are made to thrust out the difficulties.

It was learned also that Pinchot has  
been informed how he can practically  
seize and operate the mines. A close  
advisor of the governor has presented  
to him a scheme which will enable  
him to carry out his threat that the  
"mines must be maintained."  
This advisor pointed out that if the  
miners accept and the operators re-  
fuse his offer of peace the governor  
may seize the properties and appeal to  
the miners to work with him to save  
the public. The governor knows he  
must have the miners to turn out  
coal. He doesn't need the operators.  
Any state department could handle  
that in time. If the miners are with  
him, the governor might within a  
short time be able to safeguard the  
nation.

In this connection it is known he  
has had lengthy conferences with  
Bishop Michael Hoban of Scranton  
who is said to have more power with  
the miners than any other man.  
Bishop Hoban is understood to have  
told him the sentiment of the men  
towards this possibility.

The only question that might arise  
over seizure is a legal one, but the  
health commissioner of the State of  
Pennsylvania has almost unlimited  
powers in case of an emergency. If  
the governor could declare that emer-  
gency as soon as the strike is called  
the health commissioner could author-  
ize seizure of the pits.

The method suggested for carrying  
out the "half-way" check-off would  
have the paragraph in the contract  
relating to this so phrased that the  
operators cannot be construed as  
legally and officially recognizing the  
union. The union could obtain its  
request for facilities in connection

with having union leaders stand at  
the pay windows and collect the union  
dues before the men get away  
with their pay.

The establishment of the eight-  
hour day has its objection from the  
operators. They will agree to wipe  
out the 12-hour day but many men  
now are working nine and 10 hours  
and heretofore the operators have in-  
sisted that they continue.

## PINCHOT LAUNCHES POWER UNDERTAKING

HARRISBURG, Aug. 28.—Governor  
Pinchot passed long enough in his  
negotiations with the miners and  
operators today to launch his plan  
power undertaking by which he hopes  
to develop power resources from coal  
and water and substitute electro-  
energy for fuel in this as well as nearby  
states.

Just before the miners went into  
conference at 2 P. M. the governor  
called together the members of the  
joint power board, authorized by the  
last legislature to make a survey and  
recommendations for erecting power  
generating plants in the bituminous  
fields.

The governor, as chairman, called  
the meeting to order and then turned  
the session over to Attorney General  
Woodruff, the ranking member. A  
director of survey will be named and  
reports of surveys made by the United  
States Coal Commission and Federal  
Power Commission read.

## Mining of Coal Becoming Safer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Every  
year the occupation of mining coal  
becomes safer. According to figures  
recently issued by the Department of  
Labor, the rate of deaths from acci-  
dents in coal mines has been almost  
cut in half since 1907. The decline in  
the death rate has been a steady one  
from that time until the present, the  
official figures show.

While this decline in the death rate  
has been going on, the same tables  
show an almost corresponding in-  
crease in the production of coal for  
each facility. The introduction of  
safety devices in mining coal, to-  
gether with the perfection of mining  
methods, mainly account for the con-  
tinual decline in the fatality rate and  
the rise in the rate of production.

The Department of Labor figures  
deaths in coal mining in connection  
with the "hours of exposure"—the  
time spent in the mines by the work-  
ers in 1907 for each 1,000,000 hours  
of exposure the fatality rate was 2.65.  
This declined to a rate of 1.30 in  
1921, the last year for which the  
records are complete—a decline of 41  
per cent. Meanwhile, the production  
of coal per death rose 71 per cent.

Examination of official figures of  
accidents in many states recently ex-  
plored the theory that coal mining is  
a hazardous undertaking, by compar-  
ison with other means of earning a  
livelihood. In the state of Indiana,  
for example, there are more than 100  
other occupations for which the in-  
surance rates are higher and the in-  
dustrial death rate likewise higher.  
Running farm machinery, cleaning  
windows, house painting, and a host  
of other common daily pursuits are  
actually more dangerous undertak-  
ings than mining coal, figures show.

## Strike Talk Boosts Sale of Oil Burners

The use of oil for heating purposes  
in Greater New York has received  
quite an impetus during the last few  
weeks by reason of the strike talk.  
It would appear. Of course this is noth-  
ing new, but every period of coal  
shortage means more converts to the  
liquid fuel.

A manufacturer of oil-burning  
equipment says that his sales have in-  
creased very markedly.

## ADDITIONAL COKE CRUSHERS BEING BUILT IN REGION

Two Will Be Installed in An-  
ticipation of Increased  
Domestic Demand.

## ONE NEAR COMPLETION

In anticipation of an increased de-  
mand for crushed coke as a domestic  
and heating fuel, two new crushers  
are being installed in the Connellsville  
region.

The Reliance Coke & Furnace  
Company at its Denbo plant in the  
Lower Connellsville district has its  
crusher well on toward completion.

The Washington Coal & Coke Company  
is making progress with its crusher  
at the Pottsville works in the Con-  
nellsville or Old Basin district.  
Other crushing plants which have  
not been in use for some time are  
being overhauled in readiness for sup-  
plying the market for substitutes for  
anthracite coal in case the strike  
scheduled for September 1 takes  
place. Last year, during the strike  
in anthracite coal, a very con-  
siderable tonnage of crushed coke  
found its way into the markets heret-  
ofore supplied exclusively by the  
anthracite producers.

## High Wage Scale For Strip Workers

Operation of "strip mines" in In-  
diana began less than ten years ago,  
yet in that time the labor cost of  
getting out coal in this way has risen  
considerably more than 100 per cent.  
A strip mine is an operation where  
the coal lies not far under the surface  
of the ground, the overlying rock be-  
ing "stripped" off by steam shovels,  
and the coal removed by the same  
machinery.

When strip mines started in Indiana  
in 1914, underground mines in the  
state were completely unorganized, and  
the strip mines were organized as fast  
as they were started, so that today  
operations are unionized  
throughout the state, although they  
are not really mines in the ordinary  
sense of the word. In 1914 the pay  
rate for work at the stripping opera-  
tions was as follows:

Steam shovel engineer, \$125 per  
month; steam shovel crane-man, \$100  
per month; steam shovel fireman, \$75  
per month; common laborer, \$2.32  
per day. Pay rates were secured on  
April 1, 1915, April 15, 1917, Novem-  
ber 1, 1917, December 15, 1919, April  
1, 1920, on August 16, 1920. The new  
rate, and the one at present in effect,  
provided for pay as shown in the fol-  
lowing table:

Steam shovel engineer, \$248.25 per  
month; steam shovel crane-man, \$222.  
00 per month; steam shovel fireman,  
\$195.75 per month; common laborer,  
\$7.50 per day.

## Railroad Coal Piles Are Becoming Large

One of the largest coal piles in the  
east is said to be that of the Balti-  
more & Ohio railroad a few miles  
southwest of Wilmington, Del. It is  
described as being about a mile long  
and averaging some 50 feet in height.

The Pennsylvania railroad also has  
some very imposing reserve stocks at  
various points along its lines, par-  
ticularly in the neighborhood of ter-  
minals. Among these stocks is one at  
Marietta, Pa., of 5,000 tons which  
is to be increased to 40,000 tons.

Coal in West Africa.

A concession has been granted to  
prospect for coal in Portuguese West  
Africa.

## Production and Output.

# Production Again Declined In Face Conditions Which Appear as More Favorable

Operators Disposed to Move  
Slowly in Relaxing Grip  
On Restrictions.

## BLOW OUT 348 MORE OVENS

Not Indulging Extravagant Expecta-  
tions as to Benefits Accruing from  
a Stoppage of Anthracite Produc-  
tion; Interested in Regular Market.

The production of coke again de-  
clined last week. In the course of the  
movement toward a lower point in the  
curve it performed out of the slings  
which have not been unusual during  
the recently uncertain situation as it  
has been shaped by the market. The  
stunt consisted of a reversal of the  
respective positions of the two pro-

## INCREASE 960,000 TONS IN SOFT COAL WEEK ENDED AUG. 11

Further Gains are now in Progress;  
Beehive Coke Falls Off But  
Is Ahead of Earlier Years

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Accord-  
ing to the weekly report of the United  
States Geological Survey, the total  
soft coal raised during the week end-  
ing August 11 is estimated at 19,813,000  
net tons, an increase of 960,000 net  
tons over the last figure for the week  
preceding. Early returns on car  
loadings in the week August 20-25 in-  
dicate a further increase with a prob-  
able total of about 11,000,000 net tons.  
As shown there has been a gradual  
rise in the rate of soft coal pro-  
duction during July and August,  
and an average rate of soft coal pro-  
duction during July and August and  
an average rate for that period of  
about 1,800,000 tons per working day.  
This unusually high rate of output  
for the summer has been exceeded  
only during 1918 under stimulus of  
more demand.

Production during the first 195  
working days of 1923 was 345,682,000  
net tons. Revised estimates place the  
total output of soft coal in July at  
15,256,000 net tons. This figure in-  
cludes lignite, local sales, and mine  
gas. Comparison with the record for  
June shows a decrease of 45,000  
net tons, the decline being due to the re-  
duction in working days caused by  
the celebration of Independence Day.  
The average output per working day  
during July was 1,805,000 tons against  
1,750,000 tons in June.

The total production during the  
first seven months of 1923 was 318,  
396,000 tons, a record surpassed but  
twice in the last decade. In com-  
parison with recent years 1923 stands  
35 per cent ahead of 1922, 37 per  
cent ahead of 1921, three per cent  
ahead of 1920, and but five per cent  
behind 1918, the year of record produc-  
tion.

There was a small increase in the  
production of beehive coke in the  
week ended August 18, but the rate  
of production remains about 10 per  
cent below the July level. Prelimi-  
nary estimates, based on the number  
of cars loaded on the principal coke-  
carrying railroads, place the total  
for the week ended August 18 at 336,  
000 net tons, against 327,000 tons in  
the week preceding.

According to figures published by  
The Courier, the gradual decline in  
coke production in the Connellsville  
region, which began in July, has con-  
tinued through the middle of August.  
The Courier reports 251,400 net tons  
produced in the week ended August  
15 as compared with 266,430 tons in  
the week before.

Production by states, compared  
with the corresponding week of 1922,  
was as follows:

	1923	1922
Pennsylvania & Ohio	1,274,000	84,000
West Virginia	132,200	6,000
Alabama, Kentucky,		
Tennessee and		
Georgia	17,000	6,000
Virginia	10,000	4,000
Colorado and New		
Mexico	6,000	6,000
Washington and Utah	6,000	6,000
Totals	1,435,000	120,000

## More Rail Employees.

The number of employees on class  
I railroads was greater in May, 1923,  
than in any month since July, 1921.  
Employees totaled 1,835,219, as com-  
pared with 1,628,228 in May, 1922, an  
increase of 267,991 employees, or 16.4  
per cent.

Blast Furnace for New England.  
The Massachusetts Gas Company is  
planning to build a blast furnace at  
Everett, Mass., to operate on coke  
from the New England Coal & Coke  
Company, a subsidiary corporation.

Coal Production in Poland.

The coal output of Poland, includ-  
ing Silesia, in May amounted to 2,653,  
400 tons, as compared with 2,658,726  
tons in April and 3,370,502 tons dur-  
ing March.

ducing interests with respect to their  
contributions to the week's output.  
During the week ended August 18,  
the furnace interests showed a very  
pronounced falling off in production  
and the merchants made a reasonably  
substantial gain. Last week there  
was a complete shift in positions, the  
merchants recording a loss and the  
furnace interests a gain. The change  
was not sufficient, however, to re-  
store either interest to the level of the  
week ended August 11. The net de-  
crease last week was but 1,590 tons,  
being the difference between an in-  
crease of 3,970 tons at furnace  
plants and a decrease of 5,560 tons at  
merchant plants, bringing the total  
down to 249,710 tons. In the preced-<

## Six Months' Supply of Hard Coal Already Out of Ground; Banner Year in the Industry

Production Has Been at Rate Heretofore Unknown in Dull Season.

### WASTES BEING UTILIZED

By A. ROBBINS  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
(Copyright, 1923, by The United Press.)  
WILKES-BARRE, Aug. 24.—Production of anthracite coal is proceeding at the greatest rate the industry has ever known and all records for summer mining have been broken this year.

Both operators and miners have been bending every effort to speed up production. A new record has been set up for the first seven months of this year and mining is proceeding unabated.

Allowing 2,000,000 tons per week, approximately 68,000,000 tons of anthracite will have been produced this year up to the end of this month. Not all of this, however, will be in the hands of the consumer. Usually there is a surplus on hand April 1, as hard coal users stock early in the winter, but this year, owing to the suspension in 1922, every available ton of hard coal was grabbed up as fast as it came from the mines right up till the end of the cold weather and on April 1, 1923, stocks and storage were bare.

However, it is estimated that the consumer now has on hand almost a half year's supply of anthracite. Since April 1, instead of storing coal as usual at the mines it has been shipped to market as rapidly as the railroads could supply cars and it is estimated that the consumers already have almost 40,000,000 tons, making allowance for fuel burned since April 1, to start the winter season.

For the calendar year to the end of July 58,885,000 tons of hard coal were mined and production was then proceeding at the rate of slightly more than 2,000,000 tons a week, a high figure in the industry at any time, and heretofore unknown during the summer, usually a dull season.

The cause of this unusual summer activity is principally the shorter winter. Consumers of anthracite started stocking up for next winter, almost at once, and the demand has continued unabated.

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## Six Months' Supply of Hard Coal Already Out of Ground; Banner Year in the Industry

Production Has Been at Rate Heretofore Unknown in Dull Season.

### WASTES BEING UTILIZED

By A. ROBBINS  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
(Copyright, 1923, by The United Press.)  
WILKES-BARRE, Aug. 24.—Production of anthracite coal is proceeding at the greatest rate the industry has ever known and all records for summer mining have been broken this year.

Both operators and miners have been bending every effort to speed up production. A new record has been set up for the first seven months of this year and mining is proceeding unabated.

Allowing 2,000,000 tons per week, approximately 68,000,000 tons of anthracite will have been produced this year up to the end of this month. Not all of this, however, will be in the hands of the consumer. Usually there is a surplus on hand April 1, as hard coal users stock early in the winter, but this year, owing to the suspension in 1922, every available ton of hard coal was grabbed up as fast as it came from the mines right up till the end of the cold weather and on April 1, 1923, stocks and storage were bare.

However, it is estimated that the consumer now has on hand almost a half year's supply of anthracite. Since April 1, instead of storing coal as usual at the mines it has been shipped to market as rapidly as the railroads could supply cars and it is estimated that the consumers already have almost 40,000,000 tons, making allowance for fuel burned since April 1, to start the winter season.

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29	Grace	Grace	Greensburg
110	Humphries	Humphries	Greensburg
275	Mt. Braddock	Mt. Braddock	Greensburg
418	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant	Greensburg
32	Myers	Myers	Greensburg
95	Nichols	Nichols	Greensburg
140	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
192	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
309	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
90	Paul	Paul	Greensburg
32	Peerless	Peerless	Greensburg
49	Thomas	Thomas	Greensburg
23	West Penn	West Penn	Pittsburgh
3,257	2,036		
<b>FURNACE OVENS</b>			
260	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
465	Alverson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
397	Baggaley	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
309	Blinn	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
240	Brinkerton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
250	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
501	Carroll	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
409	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
329	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	Crossland	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
333	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
228	Deputy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
272	Hahn No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
205	Hahn No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	Hahn No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
363	Hostetter	Hostetter-Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
248	Junica	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
212	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
492	Leisenring 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
104	Leisenring 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
602	Leisenring 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
301	Leith	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
227	Lemon No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
350	Lemon No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
509	Mammoth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
399	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
195	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
294	Olyphant	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	Phillips	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
442	Radstone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
147	Shoat	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
425	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
159	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
204	Southwest 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
301	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
416	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
350	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
352	Whitney	Hostetter-Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
390	Wyn	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	York	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
248	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh

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MOYER	PLANTS:	ENAMEL
VOLCANO		WILLIAM
LAYTON		COLUMBIA

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

"51 YEARS SERVICE"

—By—

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Coke Oven, Glass House, and Mill Operators know the meaning of

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Connellsville, Pa., U. S. A.

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## WASHINGTON COAL & COKE CO.

General Office, DAWSON, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

6,000 Tons Daily Capacity. Individual Cars.

Youghiogheny Coal	Connellsville Coke
Steam Gas Coking	Furnace and Foundry
	Low Sulphur Hard Structure

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N. P. Hyndman, Sales Agent, 511 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

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## Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.

HIGHEST GRADE

### Connellsville Coke

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HERBERT Du PUY, President.

## Connellsville Central Coke Co.

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Works—Low Phos. No. 1, Herbert No. 2, near Uniontown, Pa.

### Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 80,000 TONS. P. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. Connections

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure.  
Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled, thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.

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## HUSTEAD-SEMAN'S COAL AND COKE CO.

Furnace Coke By-Product Coal

General Offices—Uniontown, Pa.

HENRY OLIVER, President. JOHN JENKINS, Secretary.

## Oliver & Snyder Steel Company

PRODUCERS OF

### Highest Quality Standard Old Basin Connellsville Coke

AND

### By-Product Coking Coal

General Offices—South 10th and Muriel Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUY FROM THOSE WHO ADVERTISE IN THE COURIER. IF YOU HAVE COAL LAND FOR SALE ADVERTISE IT IN THE COURIER.

## Prices and Prospects.

### Further Advance in Price As Market Continues to Grow Stronger from Day to Day

Spot Furnace Now Full \$5.00  
With Asking Figure a  
Quarter Higher.

#### FOUNDRY ALSO STIFFENS

Contract Furnace Reflects Same  
Trend; Covering for September Re-  
garded as Safe Course by Some  
Furnacemen; Demand from West.

Special to The Weekly Courier.  
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28.—The coke  
market has advanced further in the  
past week, being slightly higher in  
spot furnace, contract furnace and  
spot foundry. Heating coke, or what  
is frequently called "medium sulphur  
coke" is also stronger.

The coke market has been strength-  
ening, consistently and gradually, since  
the first few days of August, or prac-  
tically for four weeks. The advance  
seems plainly to be due to a better ad-  
justment between production and  
consumption, whereby if there is any  
difference it is in the direction of pro-  
duction being the lighter of the two.

The feature of the month of July  
was that while both coke ovens and  
blast furnaces were being blown out,  
the curtailment in coke production  
lagged somewhat behind, resulting in  
overproduction. In recent weeks  
there has been scarcely any blowing  
out of blast furnaces that produce  
Connellsville coke. Some steel fur-  
naces have gone out and production of  
coke by merchant ovens has decreased,  
but that has nothing to do with the  
coke market, as the interests in-  
volved regulate matters to suit them-  
selves and neither buy nor sell coke.

Coke demand on the part of blast  
furnaces has not increased. Demand  
for foundry coke seems to have in-  
creased somewhat. Demand for heat-  
ing coke has undoubtedly increased.  
There has been heavier buying in the  
central west, by consumers who make  
a practice of beginning to stock up  
winter at this time, and by eastern  
dealers who think it well to get a  
little coke bought in view of the pros-  
pective suspension of anthracite min-  
ing. The movement to the east is  
small at present, but it is enough to  
affect the coke situation.

Spot furnace coke was quotable a  
week ago at \$4.75 to \$5.00, with \$4.75  
coke hard to buy, but with doubt  
whether a full \$5.00 had been paid in  
any case although this was a com-  
mon asking price. This week \$5.00  
seems to be the regular market, with  
operators who do not need to sell  
coke at the present time having an  
asking price of \$5.25. The more sanguine  
operators think actual sales  
will soon be made at \$5.25.

The contract position of furnace  
coke has also stiffened. Operators  
have been quoting \$5.00 and higher  
on September coke and some sales  
have been made. A month ago, when  
\$5.00 was quoted on August coke, con-  
sumers not covered refused to con-  
sider the quotation seriously and elected  
to buy in the spot market instead.

Now some of them evidently have felt  
that the safer course is to cover for  
the month. Quotations have ranged  
from \$5.00 to \$5.25, according to qual-  
ity, and actual business has been done  
at nearer \$5.25 than \$5.00, for par-  
ticularly good coke. There is a rumor  
that \$5.00 was shaded slightly in one  
case, but this is not confirmed.

Some operators are discussing  
prices for fourth quarter, but con-  
sumers are not interested in that de-  
livery, thus far, and thus there is no  
trading market and there can hardly  
be said to be active negotiations.

Foundry coke has continued to  
stiffen. Of late the regular pro-  
ducers have been fairly well sold up for  
a few days ahead, so that it has not  
been easy to pick up spot coke, though  
shipment in a week or ten days can  
easily be arranged. On account of  
their better position some operators  
have been advancing prices and as  
high as \$6.00 is the figure in several  
quarters. If this price has not already  
been paid on any number of sales, the  
indications are that it soon will be.

Buying has been of fair proportions,  
better than it was in July. Sales of the  
week have been chiefly at \$5.50 and  
\$5.75, according to grade, but \$5.75  
coke sells much more readily than a  
week ago. The market is now quot-  
able as follows:

Spot furnace ..... \$5.00  
Contract furnace ..... \$5.00 to \$5.25  
Foundry ..... \$5.25 to \$5.50  
Medium sulphur coke sells without  
any particular difficulty at \$4.50,  
while a trifle above this is sometimes  
secured.

The coal market continues to stiff-  
en slowly. Pittsburgh district steam  
mine-run is now quotable at \$2.15 to  
\$2.25, being perhaps 10 cents higher  
than a week ago, while the advance  
from the low point of early July is  
about 25 cents. Gas coal is also stiff-  
er. Youghiogheny gas lump being  
\$2.55 to \$3.00.

The pig iron market is still quiet in  
point of turnover, but it shows a little  
more tonnage movement, and the

#### COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the  
Connellsville district, which  
includes what is officially known as  
the Connellsville region  
(sometimes called the basin dis-  
trict) and the Lower Connellsville  
district (often called the  
Knoxville and sometimes the  
Musconetcong district) to principal  
points for shipment, are as fol-  
lows, per ton of 2,000 pounds,  
effective July 1, 1923:

Destination.	Rate.
Baltimore	\$3.21
Buffalo	3.18
Canton	2.52
Chicago	4.11
Cleveland	3.77
Columbus	3.77
Detroit	3.65
E. St. Louis	4.44
Elgin	3.77
Harrisburg	2.90
Joliet	4.14
Louisville	4.14
Milwaukee	4.14
New York	4.79
Philadelphia	3.53
Pittsburgh	3.51
Port Henry, N. Y.	4.54
Port Maitland, Ont.	3.25
Reading	3.25
Richmond, Va. (B. & O.)	4.59
Richmond, Va. (F. & R.)	4.59
Richmond, Va. (N. & W.)	3.53
Swedesboro, Pa.	3.53
Teledo, O.	3.25
Uniontown	2.27
Valley Forge	2.57
For Export	
From Connellsville district:	
Philadelphia (P. O. B. ves-	\$2.93
sels)	
Baltimore (P. O. B. ves-	3.03
sels)	
Philadelphia (P. O. B. ves-	3.33
sels)	
Baltimore (P. O. B. ves-	3.33
sels)	

underton of the market is unques-  
tionably better. Talk of declines  
from prices lately ruling has almost  
disappeared while it is now consid-  
ered quite possible that the market may  
work up a dollar or so a ton in the  
next few weeks. Quotations are un-  
changed as follows:

Bessemer	\$56.50
Foundry	\$55.00
Malvern	\$55.00 to \$56.00

These prices are f. o. b. Valley fur-  
naces, freight to Pittsburgh being  
\$1.77.

#### FINISHED STEEL

#### MARKETS ARE FIRM

#### ALL ALONG THE LINE

Price Declines Regarded as Out  
of The Question, Costs of Pro-  
duction Increasing.

Special to The Weekly Courier.  
NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Amer-  
ican Metal Market and Daily Iron &  
Steel Report will review the steel and  
iron trade tomorrow as follows:

The finished steel markets are firm  
all along the line. Producers regard  
price declines as out of the question,  
in view of the well sustained demand,  
causing mill operations to continue  
heavy, and in view of the certainty  
of these being heavier buying  
next month, while very gradually, as  
12-hour work is abolished, production  
costs are increasing.

The steel market has received con-  
siderable sentimental assistance from  
the fact that coke and scrap prices  
have been stiffening for a month past  
while pig iron after becoming station-  
ary has begun to show some pos-  
sibilities of an advance.

The various consuming lines, in-  
cluding building operations, continued  
their consumption at substantially the  
maximum rate. This continuance of  
industrial activity was fully to be ex-  
pected when, last May, general busi-  
ness sentiment suddenly turned very  
conservative, but there were some at  
that time who seemed to think that  
definite engagements and contracts  
for industrial pig building work, com-  
bined with sustained buying power on  
the part of the public, would not pre-  
vail over mere sentiment. It is now  
plain that the rate of steel consump-  
tion has continued. It does not ap-  
pear that steel consumption is less  
than steel production, but if it is,  
the condition is not a new one, but  
has prevailed for months without making  
trouble.

The steel market now promises to  
be perfectly steady through Septem-  
ber and for some time thereafter.  
Weakening, expected in some quar-  
ters before this, is postponed.

Steel ingot production seems to be  
running along at between 42,000,000  
and 44,000,000 tons a year, or at less  
than 15 per cent under the peak rate  
and at between five and 10 per cent  
above the highest rate of last year.  
Operations are fairly well distributed  
among the different mills, though  
some have order books that will carry  
them farther than others.

Pig iron is stationary, with pos-  
sibilities of an advance.

To Curtail Iron Production.

Steps will probably be taken in the  
next few days looking to curtailment  
of pig iron production which may  
mean the blowing out of from three  
to five furnaces within a couple of  
weeks in the Birmingham district.

## Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

### Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1923.				WEEK ENDING AUGUST 18, 1923.			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	18,243	18,367	4,876	130,010	18,243	18,512	4,731	138,870
Lower Connellsville	16,888	8,815	5,070	110,700	16,888	9,021	7,867	112,530
Totals	35,131	27,182	9,946	240,710	35,131	27,533	12,598	251,400

  

FURNACE OVENS	WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1923.				WEEK ENDING AUGUST 18, 1923.			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	14,966	11,272	3,714	119,850	14,966	11,272	3,714	110,070
Lower Connellsville	6,822	2,277	3,545	39,670	6,822	2,277	3,545	58,480
Totals	21,788	13,549	7,259	159,520	21,788	13,549	7,259	168,550

  

MERCHANT OVENS.	WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1923.				WEEK ENDING AUGUST 18, 1923.			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	2,267	2,095	1,162	26,660	2,267	2,240	1,017	28,800
Lower Connellsville	10,066	5,541	4,525	71,130	10,066	6,744	4,322	74,060
Totals	12,333	7,636	5,687	97,790	12,333	7,984	5,339	102,860

## Operators and Miners Will Hear Pinchot's Peace Plans Tonight

When Both Sides Met in Joint  
Conference at the  
Capitol.

#### MAY SUGGEST A TRUCE

By United Press.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 28.—The  
definite proposal of Governor Pinchot  
for settlement of the hearing anthracite  
coal strike was submitted to the  
miners and operators at 6 P. M.  
last night in a joint conference.

Before making his announcement  
concerning the open meeting Pinchot  
talked with miners' and operators'  
representatives over the telephone and  
received their sanction to such a  
plan. The joint conference was  
held in the reception room in the  
executive wing of the capitol where the  
Monday session was held.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 28.—The plan  
of peace that will make or break the  
hearing anthracite coal strike was  
drawn up today by Governor Pinchot.  
Before midnight it will be delivered  
to the deadlocked miners and oper-  
ators who will accept it and maintain  
the mines or reject it and precipitate  
a strike next Friday midnight.

John L. Lewis, president of the  
United Mine Workers, arrived here  
this morning and immediately went  
into conference with Philip Murray,  
temporary head of the miners dele-  
gation. Lewis came from Philadelphia,  
where he has established strike head-  
quarters.

The Pinchot plan embodies a de-  
mand for concessions from both  
parties. "While there is no authori-  
tative indication of its contents the plan  
is believed as follows:

1.—A half-way check-off to be estab-  
lished, one that will protect the oper-  
ators against recognition of the union  
by its phraseology and yet enable the  
miners to collect the dues of the  
miners in the mines on pay day.

2.—Give the miners a wage in-  
crease, perhaps as high as 10 per  
cent.

3.—Establish the eight-hour day.  
If these three plans are unaccept-  
able to either of the two parties the  
governor has been advised to ask  
them to declare a 30-day truce, and  
maintain operation while new efforts  
are made to break through the difficulties.  
It was learned also that Pinchot has  
been informed how he can practically  
seize and operate the mines. A close  
adviser of the governor has presented  
to him a scheme which will enable  
him to carry out his threat that the  
mines must be maintained.

This adviser pointed out that if the  
miners accept and the operators re-  
fuse, his offer of peace the governor  
may seize the properties and appeal to  
the miners to work with him to save  
the public. The governor knows he  
must have the miners to turn out  
coal. He doesn't need the operators.  
Any state department could handle  
that in time. If the miners are with  
him, the governor might within a  
short time be able to safeguard the  
nation.

In this connection it is known he  
has had lengthy conferences with  
Bishop Michael Hoban of Scranton  
who is said to have more power with  
the miners than any other one man.  
Bishop Hoban is understood to have  
told him the sentiment of the men  
towards this possibility.

The only question that might arise  
over seizure is a legal one, but the  
health commissioner of the State of  
Pennsylvania has almost unlimited  
powers in case of an emergency. If  
the governor would declare that emer-  
gency as soon as the strike is called  
the health commissioner could author-  
ize seizure of the pits.

The method suggested for carrying  
out the "half-way" check-off would  
have the paragraph in the contract  
relating to this so phrased that the  
operators cannot be construed as  
legally and officially recognizing the  
union. The union could obtain its  
request for facilities in collecting

dues by having union leaders stand at  
the pay windows and collect the union  
dues before the men get away  
with their pay.

The establishment of the eight-  
hour day has its objection from the  
operators. They will agree to wipe  
out the 12-hour day but many men  
now are working nine and 10 hours  
and heretofore the operators have in-  
sisted that they continue.

#### PINCHOT LAUNCHES POWER UNDERTAKING

HARRISBURG, Aug. 28.—Governor  
Pinchot paused long enough in his  
negotiations with the miners and  
operators today to launch his giant  
power undertaking by which he hopes  
to develop power resources from coal  
and water and substitute electric en-  
ergy for fuel in this as well as nearby  
states.

Just before the miners went into  
conference at 2 P. M. the governor  
called together the members of the  
giant power board, authorized by the  
last legislature to make a survey and  
recommendations for erecting power  
generating plants in the bituminous  
fields.

The governor, as chairman, called  
the meeting to order and then turned  
the session over to Attorney General  
Woodruff, the ranking member  
director of surveys made by the United  
States Coal Commission and Federal  
Power Commission read.

#### Mining of Coal Becoming Safer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Every  
year the occupation of mining coal  
comes later. According to figures  
recently issued by the Department of  
Labor, the rate of deaths from acci-  
dents in coal mines has been almost  
cut in half since 1907. The decline in  
the death rate has been a steady one  
from that time until the present, the  
official figures show.

While this decline in the death rate  
has been going on, the same tables  
show an almost corresponding in-  
crease in the production of coal for  
each fatality. The introduction of  
safety devices in mining coal, to-  
gether with the perfection of min-  
ing methods, mainly account for the con-  
tinual decline in the fatality rate and  
the rise in the rate of production.

The Department of Labor figures  
deaths in coal mining in connection  
with the "hours of exposure"—the  
time spent in the mines by the work-  
ers. In 1907 for each 1,000,000 hours  
of exposure the fatality rate was 2.06.  
This declined to a rate of 1.20 in  
1921, the last year for which the  
records are complete—a decline of 41  
per cent. Meanwhile, the production  
of coal per death rose 71 per cent.

Examination of official figures of  
accidents in many states recently ex-  
plored the theory that coal mining is  
a hazardous undertaking, by compar-  
ison with other means of earning a  
livelihood. In the state of Indiana,  
for example, there are more than 100  
other occupations for which the re-  
insurance rates are higher and the in-  
dustrial death rate likewise higher.  
Running farm machinery, cleaning  
windows, house painting, and a host  
of other common daily pursuits are  
actually more dangerous undertak-  
ings than mining coal, figures show.

#### Strike Talk Boosts Sale of Oil Burners

The use of oil for heating purposes  
in Greater New York has received  
quite an impetus during the last few  
weeks by reason of the strike talk.  
It would appear that the coal is not  
cheap, but every period of coal  
shortage means more converts to the  
liquid fuel.

A manufacturer of oil-burning  
equipment says that his sales have in-  
creased very materially.

#### ADDITIONAL COKE CRUSHERS BEING BUILT IN REGION

Two Will Be Installed in An-  
ticipation of Increased  
Domestic Demand.

#### ONE NEAR COMPLETION

In anticipation of an increased de-  
mand for crushed coke as a domestic  
fuel and heating fuel, two new crushers  
are being installed in the Connellsville  
region.

The Reliance Coke & Furnace  
Company at its Denbo plant in the  
Lower Connellsville district has its  
crusher well on toward completion.  
The "Machoning Coal & Coke Com-  
pany" is making progress with its crusher  
at the Peerless works in the Con-  
nellsville or Old Basin district.

Other crushing plants which have  
not been in use for some time are  
being overhauled in readiness for sup-  
plying the market for substitutes for  
anthracite coal in case the strike  
scheduled for September 1 takes  
place. Last year, during the strike  
in anthracite coal, a very con-  
siderable tonnage of crushed coke  
found its way into the markets here-  
before supplied exclusively by the  
anthracite producers.

#### High Wage Scale For Strip Workers

Operation of "strip mines" in In-  
diana began less than ten years ago,  
yet in that time the labor cost of  
getting soft coal in this way has risen  
considerably more than 100 per cent.  
A strip mine is an operation where  
the coal lies not far under the surface  
of the ground, the overlying dirt be-  
ing "stripped" off by steam shovels,  
and the coal removed by the same  
machinery.

When strip mines started in Indiana  
in 1914, underground mines in the  
state were completely unorganized, and  
the strip mines were organized as fast  
as they were started, so that today  
such operations are unionized  
throughout the state, although they  
are not really mines in the ordinary  
sense of the word. In 1914 the pay  
rates for work at the stripping opera-  
tions was as follows:

Steam shovel engineer, \$125 per  
month; steam shovel crane-man, \$100  
per month; steam shovel fireman, \$75  
per month; common laborer, \$3.33  
per day. Pay raises were secured on  
April 1, 1916, April 16, 1917, Novem-  
ber 1, 1917, December 15, 1919, April  
1, 1920, on August 16, 1920. The new  
rate, and the one at present in effect,  
provided for pay as shown in the fol-  
lowing table:

Steam shovel engineer, \$245.25 per  
month; steam shovel crane-man, \$222.  
00 per month; steam shovel fireman,  
\$165.75 per month; common labor,  
\$7.50 per day.

#### Railroad Coal Piles Are Becoming Large

The number of employees on class  
I railroads was greater in May, 1923,  
than in any month since July, 1921.  
Employees totaled 1,835,213, as com-  
pared with 1,628,228 in May, 1922, an  
increase of 267,991 employees, or 16.1  
per cent.

The Pennsylvania railroad also has  
some very imposing reserve stocks at  
various points along its line, par-  
ticularly in the neighborhood of ter-  
minals. Among these stocks is one at  
Marietta, Pa., of 5,000 tons which  
is to be increased to 10,000 tons.

Coal in West Africa.  
A concession has been granted to  
prospect for coal in Portuguese West  
Africa.

## Production and Output.

### Production Again Declined In Face Conditions Which Appear as More Favorable

Operators Disposed to Move  
Slowly in Relaxing Grip  
On Restrictions.

#### BLOW OUT 348 MORE OVENS

Not Indulging Extravagant Expecta-  
tions as to Benefits Accruing from  
a Stoppage of Anthracite Pro-  
duction; Interested in Regular Market.

The production of coke again de-  
clined last week. In the course of the  
movement toward a lower point in the  
curve it performed one of the stunts  
which have not been unusual during  
the recently uncertain situation as it  
has been shaped by the market. The  
stunt consisted of a reversal of the  
respective positions of the two pro-

ducers. During the week ending August 18,  
the furnace interests showed a very  
pronounced falling off in production  
and the merchants made a reasonably  
substantial gain. Last week there  
was a complete shift in positions, the  
merchants recording a loss and the  
furnace interests a gain. The changes  
were not sufficient, however, to re-  
store either interest to the level of the  
week ending August 11. The net de-  
crease last week was but 1,690 tons,  
being the difference between an in-  
crease of 3,970 tons at furnace  
plants and a decrease of 5,660 tons at  
merchant plants, bringing the total  
down to 249,710 tons. In the preced-  
ing week the net decrease was 15,030  
tons, the furnace production having  
lost 20,240 and the merchant pro-  
duction having gained 5,210 tons, making  
the regional output for that week  
234,680 tons.

#### INCREASE 960,000 TONS IN SOFT COAL WEEK ENDED AUG. 11

Further Gains are now in Progress;  
Beckwith Falls Off But  
is Ahead of Earlier Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Accord-  
ing to the weekly report of the United  
States Geological Survey the total  
soft coal raised during the week end-  
ing August 11 is estimated at 10,813,000  
net tons, an increase of 960,000 net  
tons over the last figure for the week  
preceding. Early returns on car-  
loadings in the week August 20-25 in-  
dicate a further increase with a prob-  
able total of about 11,000,000 net tons.  
As shown there has been a gradual  
rise in the rate of soft coal pro-  
duction during July and August  
and an average rate of soft coal pro-  
duction during July and August  
and an average rate for that period of  
about 1,800,000 tons per working day.  
This unusually high rate of output  
for the summer has been exceeded  
only during 1918 under stimulus of  
more demand.

Production during the first 195  
working days of 1923 was 345,662,000  
net tons. Revised estimates place the  
total output of soft coal in July at  
45,128,000 net tons. This figure in-  
cludes lignite, local sales, and mine  
fuel. Comparison with the record for  
June shows a decrease of 364,000  
tons, the decline being due to the re-  
duction in working days caused by  
the celebration of Independence Day.  
The average output per working day  
during July was 1,806,000 tons against  
1,750,000 tons in June.

The total production during the  
first seven months of 1923 was 318,  
336,000 tons, a record surpassed but  
twice in the last decade. In com-  
parison with recent years 1923 stands  
50 per cent ahead of 1922, 37 per  
cent ahead of 1921, three per cent  
ahead of 1920, and five per cent be-  
hind 1918, the year of record produc-  
tion.

There was a small increase in the  
production of beehive coke in the  
week ended August 18, but the rate  
of production remains about 10 per  
cent below the July level. Prelimi-  
nary estimates, based on the number  
of cars loaded on the principal coke-  
carrying railroads, place the total  
for the week ended August 18 at 336,  
000 net tons, against 327,000 tons in  
the week preceding.

According to figures published by  
The Courier, the gradual decline in  
coke production in the Connellsville  
region, which began in July, has con-  
tinued through the middle of August.  
The Courier reports 2



## ENOUGH COAL IN UNITED STATES TO LAST 6,033 YEARS

Says Engineer Who Figures Pittsburg District Has 1,000 Year's Life.

### NO FEAR OF EXHAUSTION

There is enough unmined coal in this country to supply the present consumption rate for 6,033 years, and enough in the Pittsburg mining zone to last nearly 1,000 years, according to R. Z. Virgin, mine engineer and instructor of mining engineering at Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Based on statistics compiled by him recently when gloomy predictions of approaching coal exhaustion were broadcast, Mr. Virgin's estimate is conservative, he said, and does not include recently discovered deposits in Japan, China, India, Siberia, New Zealand, Australia and Alaska, nor the unexplored fields of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the Rocky Mountain section.

Neither does this estimate consider the proposed harnessing of undeveloped water power or the rapid electrification of industry, which, in 10 years, he said, probably will save the coal supply by at least 5,000,000,000 tons.

The 6,000-year estimate is found in the latest United States Geological Survey figures, which show that in 1920 this country produced 559,000,000 metric tons of lignite, sub-bituminous, bituminous, semi-bituminous, anthracite and semi-anthracite coal, making the largest year-production in the history of the industry.

The government estimates of available coal, all grades, is 3,355,300,000,000 metric tons. That divided by the record consumption year, or 559,000,000, reveals the life of the unmined coal at 6,033 years.

The Pittsburg zone coal fields, comprising 25 counties, has recovered coal to the amount of 43,320,000,000 tons, according to state geologic figures. The field has been worked for nearly 100 years, and in that time but 5,519,665,000 tons have been mined. The original deposit is calculated in the state survey at 75,250,000,000 tons.

An apparent discrepancy of apparently 30,000,000,000 tons, found in analysis of the amount of coal mined in the century with the original deposit of 75,000,000,000 and the recoverable amount of 43,000,000,000, is explained by general geologic and mining opinion that the 30,000,000,000 is lost forever because of inferior mining methods of pioneers in the industry. Division of the 43,000,000,000 by the 100-year production of 5,000,000,000 shows the life of the Pittsburg field at about 1,000 years.

The neighboring state of West Virginia is given by Mr. Virgin as another illustration to discountenance the belief that coal exhaustion is facing the country. West Virginia has 1,287 coal mines in 35 of its 55 counties, with a total of 160,000,000,000 tons of unmined coal; or enough to last 2,000 years at the present rate of production and consumption. The state ranks second in coal production, with a coal area of 10,000 square miles.

The unexplored fields of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, the Rocky Mountain section and Alaska are richly underlain with coal, said Mr. Virgin, perhaps enough to far surpass the total discovered original deposits are further enhanced, to a slightly greater degree than the Western states, by reason of their proximity to the consumers via the water and rail routes, with outlook for a good export trade to Canada.

Mr. Virgin's estimate of the age of coal doesn't include the deposits that lay so far beneath the earth's surface that our present mining methods are not suited to its extraction. Neither does it consider, he said, the accomplishment of science and research in the recovery of coal formerly thought of no value.

"Thousands of tons of low grade coal have been washed, sized and treated so as to make its recovery a profitable business," said Mr. Virgin. "The Pittsburg experiment station of the United States Bureau of Mines has made experiments from their work. In another recent experiment in West Virginia of a Belgian process of heating freshly mined coal at a low temperature, one ton of the mineral was found to yield 10 gallons of gasoline. This opens another avenue to solution of the fuel problem."

"Another factor is proposed projects for harnessing water power to develop 15,000,000 horse power from the Colorado, Columbia and St. Lawrence rivers. Permits have been issued for the projects, and when completed they will mean a saving of at least 6,000,000,000 tons of coal a year or about 6,000,000,000 tons in 10 years."

"The discovery of coal in Siberia, Japan, New Zealand, China, India and Australia is another factor, though it doesn't affect the American consumer directly. It means that the United States eventually will lose the Far East trade, and coal volume formerly sold there, will revert for some consumption, further prolonging the life of the coal industry here."

### Lewis Hetzel Given School Coal Contract

At a meeting of the School Board held last evening the contract for furnishing coal to the seven school buildings during the coming winter was awarded to Lewis Hetzel, the lowest of several bidders.

The coal to be supplied under the contract will be from Walnut Hill mine, South Connelville.

## Substantial Progress On Program to Speed Up Transportation

That very substantial progress has been made in carrying out the program of the Association of Railway Executives for better meeting the demands of traffic, is shown by the results which have followed the inauguration of the program four months ago.

"During the 31 weeks of 1923 from January 1 to August 4," says the Railway Age, "the roads have handled 23,990,241 carloads of revenue freight, as compared with 23,011,219 in the corresponding weeks of the previous record year 1922 and for the week of August 7 there was still a net surplus of 64,000 cars. From January 1 to August 1 the railroads had put into service 96,350 new freight cars and 2,221 locomotives, while 86,716 cars and 1,772 locomotives were still on order for future delivery."

"The number of freight cars awaiting repairs, which the roads resolved to reduce to 5 per cent by October 1, had been reduced from 9.5 per cent on January 1 to 5.3 per cent on August 1, and the number of locomotives awaiting heavy repairs, which they hope to reduce to 15 per cent by October 1, had been reduced from 21.1 per cent on January 1 to 16.2 per cent on August 1. A still greater reduction had been made in the number awaiting light repairs, from three per cent to 1.9 per cent, so that the total number in need of repairs had been reduced from 24.1 to 18.1 per cent."

"The average load per car, which the shippers were asked to try to increase to 30 tons, shows a reduction from 29 tons in January to 28.2 in June, but there has been an increase since April when the average was only 27.6 tons. The average mileage per car per day, 28.3 for June, the last month for which the statistics are available, shows an increase of 2.5 miles since January."

"The railroads also resolved to complete their storage of coal for railroad fuel use by September 1 so that after that date the equipment and other transportation facilities may be used to the greatest extent for commercial coal necessities. Progress in this direction is shown by the fact that on August 1 the railroad fuel stocks amounted to 14,069,776 tons as compared with about 7,500,000 on April 1 and 11,707,510 on August 1 last year. Of the 14,069,776 tons, over 11 1/2 million tons were held in stock piles and less than 2 1/2 million tons in cars."

### John Graham, Former Commissioner, Dies At Life-Long Home

John Graham, 50 years old, former county commissioner of Fayette county, and one of the most widely known residents of Dunbar township, died on Friday at 5 o'clock at his home at Graham's Crossing. He was born April 12, 1863 and resided at Graham's Crossing, a son of the late James and Mary Jane Beatty Graham. He was a farmer and served as register and assessor in Dunbar township for two terms. He also served two terms as the township tax collector, being elected in 1901 and going into office in 1902.

He is survived by one sister-in-law, Mrs. Ella Graham of Graham's Crossing, one nephew, Thomas J. Graham, at home, and two nieces, Mrs. E. J. Houck of Connelville and Miss Helen Graham, at home. Funeral arrangements have not yet been made. The funeral services will be held at his late home at Graham's Crossing on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Laurel Hill Cemetery.

### Fairmont Operators Retain Counsel in Pending Rate Cases

Fairmont region coal operators are interested in the pending rate cases brought by the Pittsburg and No. 8 districts attacking rates to Lake ports. At a meeting held at Deer Park Friday they retained E. J. McKenna, one of the leading attorneys practicing before the Interstate Commerce Commission, to represent them. Attorney McKenna held several conferences with the committee having charge of rate matters for the Fairmont region. The committee consists of C. H. Jenkins of Fairmont, chairman; Brooks Fleming of Fairmont; A. Lisle White of Clarksburg; E. W. Ziller of Elkins and George S. Connel of Connelville. President J. A. Clark, Jr., and Executive Vice-President George S. Brackett of the Northern West Virginia Coal Association, also attended the meetings.

### More Than Million Tons of Soft Coal To Lakes Weekly

The movement of soft coal across the Lakes continues steadily at a little more than 1,000,000 tons per week. In the week ended August 11, a total of 1,087,994 net tons were dumped. Of the total dumpings 1,850,271 tons were cargo coal and 57,823 tons were vessel fuel.

Cumulative dumpings of cargo coal during the present season of navigation to date stand at 10,069,755 tons. This is about three and one-half times dumpings during the corresponding period of 1922, more than twice those in 1920, and is even 11 per cent ahead of 1921, when the lake movement was exceptionally heavy.

Boys Foundry Plant. E. C. Ricks of Uniontown has bought the plant and machinery of the Evans Mold & Foundry Company, consisting of more than four acres of ground on which are located four large buildings. The consideration was said to be \$30,000.

## Federal Distributing Agencies In States Affected by Strikes Plan at Governors' Conference

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The establishment of federal distributing organizations within the states likely to suffer from the strike of hard coal miners was recommended today as the first step towards combating the strike by Federal Fuel Administrator Wadleigh at a conference of governors and governors' representatives of 11 eastern states here.

The conference was called to devise ways and means of insuring homes and factories who are dependent on hard coal, such supplies of anthracite as are available and substitute fuels. Wadleigh asked that the governors organize agencies of distribution, make a survey to determine the hard coal situation within their own borders; determine what substitutes are available; ascertain the needs of each state and complete arrangements with the railroads for hauling the fuel.

Wadleigh also recommended an educational campaign to teach consumers the use of substitutes. Every state organization should have traveling instructors to act as "go-between"

### NEGROES FROM SOUTH BECOMING A CHARGE ON CITIES OF PENNA.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 24.—Thousands of negroes brought to this state from the south to meet the demand for common labor are today a charge upon the cities where they have been living in congested quarters with little chance of employment, according to reports of the Department of Labor and Industry.

In an effort to relieve this condition the State Employment Bureau made a survey by means of a questionnaire of the local grange and secretaries of the local grange organizations, to ascertain the prospect of settlement and employment of negroes in the rural districts.

Limited opportunity for employment with good chance of settlement in counties surrounding Philadelphia was reported but the western and central parts of the state find housing facilities so poor that prospect for settlement of negroes was not considered advisable. Farm work, in some instances was available to them in Berks, Lehigh, Northampton and Schuylkill counties, employment of negroes was regarded as undesirable and housing impossible while in the anthracite region around Scranton there was little chance for either employment or settlement. There was slight opportunity for settlement in Sullivan county and fair employment conditions in Monroe county, gross of a desirable type, able to adapt themselves to modern farm methods.

The report from Erie, Elk, McKean, Crawford, Mercer, Cameron and Venango counties is strongly against settlement of negroes on farms in the northwest section of the state. Farmers in the central counties have never been accustomed to employing negro farm hands and there is little inclination found to experiment, due to the fact that there is sufficient farm labor available to meet all needs at this time.

The Pittsburg report shows that housing conditions would prohibit possibility of settlement of negroes in the western counties on a large scale, while employment opportunities were confined to seasonal occupations. Some chance to work around the mines was indicated in the reports.

### Father of Dr. Utts Retires After 53 Years With P. R. R.

After a service of 53 years for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Mr. Dr. W. Utts of Wilkesburg, father of Dr. C. W. Utts, has been retired from active service, having reached the pension age of 70 years.

Mr. Utts entered the service of the company as a clerk in the passenger and freight office at Derry at the age of 17 years. Ten years later he was promoted to station agent at Derry and continued in that capacity until 1898 when he was transferred to the combined agencies of East Pittsburg and Turtle Creek. In 1903 he was transferred to the agency at Wilkesburg, and in 1918 was made agent at Swetsville, where he completed his more than a half century of service.

### \$7,500,000 Lost by B. & O. Last Year

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—According to the annual report of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, just made public by President Willard, the loss during the past fiscal year, occasioned largely by the shipmen's strike, was \$7,500,000.

In spite of this disturbance and the coal strike which continued during much of the summer, and a reduction in freight rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the report shows that the company's gross freight revenues increased from \$154,762,038 in 1921 to \$159,506,624 in 1922. Passenger revenue, however, declined more than \$2,000,000 and miscellaneous income decreased nearly \$1,000,000.

The net corporate income as was disclosed in a preliminary report totaled \$4,375,373 as compared with \$6,388,591 in 1921.

Coal Imports of Italy. Total imports of coal into Italy during May were \$80,852 tons, of which England supplied 683,111. Germany 157, 18, and the United States 33,433 tons.

## THE MOVIE STORY OF COAL NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

Has Been Shown to Over 8,250,000 People in 60 Months of Circulations.

### ALSO EXHIBITED ABROAD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The purchase of 16 more sets of the three reel motion picture film, "The Story of Coal," produced by the Bureau of Mines for the National Coal Association, has been authorized by the directors of the association in response to the widespread demand for this picture by educational institutions, engineering societies and chambers of commerce in this and foreign countries. The new film will be ready for distribution by September 1.

Since "The Story of Coal" was first produced in the latter part of 1917, according to Bureau of Mines officials, the picture has been shown to more than three and a quarter million people. The bureau has never been able to comply with the many demands received for this picture.

Of the original 18 sets, each has been given approximately 12 showings a month, making a total of 216 showings for the 18 sets. Estimating the number of spectators at each showing at 250, makes a total of 54,720 people a month, or three and a quarter million in the 60 months of circulation.

The picture, which is distributed by the Bureau of Mines Experiment Station, Pittsburg, is described as follows: "A trip is made through the mines in a mine car, and the views on the screen are such as one would observe while riding in the car. The methods employed in mining and blasting coal are depicted, as well as the loading of the mine cars, the transportation of coal underground, and the placing of loaded cars on the cage. The unloading of the mine cars at the surface, and the sifting and cleaning of the coal on the shaker screens and conveyor tables are also shown."

"The Story of Coal" has been shown before practically every leading educational institution in the country, including universities, high schools and schools of the lower grades. In addition to this, showings have been made before various meetings of engineering societies, and has been used extensively by city chambers of commerce, Kiwanis and Rotary clubs, Y. M. C. A. and many other civic, as well as military and religious organizations. Unlike most films, the longer the picture is in circulation the greater the demand is made for it.

The bureau has received from all parts of the country letters commending the value of "The Story of Coal" from an educational standpoint. In addition to the showing of this film in this country, it has been featured before the leading engineering societies in England, France and Belgium, as well as having been loaned to such societies in Australia, South Africa, Canada and several South American countries.

A well known engineer in India, to whom the film was loaned, recently wrote that the picture was shown before 30,000 people in that country in less than three months. A report from the commissioner of the exposition of the World's Fair, held in Rio de Janeiro, states that "The Story of Coal" was, without doubt, the most popular film shown there."

### Appeal Assessment Greene County Coal Sustained by Court

Owners of Greene county coal lands who appealed the 1922 triennial coal assessment won the first skirmish in their lengthy battle for a lower and more uniform coal valuation when Judge C. G. Sloan, president judge of the Clarion county courts who presided over the hearing held his opinion in sustaining the objections of the Shanopius Coal Company and the other appellants and ordered the coal valuation returned to the 1921 figures and thereupon the county commissioners refused to refund the excess taxes collected by the county, and the appellants filed a writ of mandamus to compel the county commissioners to refund the taxes. The writ was granted by the court, and the county commissioners are ordered to refund the taxes within 10 days.

Under the ruling of the court, however, taxes will be refunded only to those who joined in the appeal of the assessment. It is estimated the money the county will have to turn back to the appellant coal owners will amount to approximately \$100,000, but this represents only a small part of the money to be returned for the greater part of the total collected by the townships, and in most instances already spent by them. It is estimated that Cumberland township will have to turn back something like \$20,000 for the two year period. At the present time the county commissioners would probably have to borrow money to refund the county tax.

Altogether there were about 200 appellants, but the only hearing held was on the appeal of the Shanopius Coal Company, a holding corporation of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, which owns a block of about 14,000 acres of Pittsburg coal in Greene, Perry and Duquesne townships.

## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, August 25, 1923.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
40	...	Wadsworth-Pittsburg Coke Co.	Greensburg
258	...	W. J. Rains, Inc.	New York
259	...	W. J. Rains, Inc.	New York
142	...	American No. 1	Pittsburg
246	...	American No. 2	Pittsburg
...	...	Brownsville	Pittsburg
250	...	Century	Brownsville
40	...	Champion	Uniontown
257	...	Champion	Pittsburg
135	...	Crucial	Pittsburg
402	...	Donald 1 & 2	Pittsburg
169	...	Donald	Pittsburg
132	...	Edna	Pittsburg
132	...	Edna	Uniontown
32	...	Emery	Uniontown
24	...	Emery	Uniontown
129	...	Freedom	Uniontown
119	...	Garwood	Uniontown
88	...	Genuine	Uniontown
200	...	Griffin No. 1	Pittsburg
195	...	Griffin No. 2	Pittsburg
219	...	Herbert	Pittsburg
45	...	Hillside	Pittsburg
52	...	Hilltop	Uniontown
28	...	Hope	Uniontown
195	...	Imstead	Uniontown
259	...	Isabella	Pittsburg
169	...	Junior	Uniontown
148	...	Katherine	Uniontown
200	...	Laurel	Uniontown
104	...	Lafayette	Uniontown
400	...	Lincoln	Uniontown
40	...	Little Gem	Pittsburg
259	...	Low Phos	Pittsburg
44	...	Lynne	Uniontown
64	...	Martin	Uniontown
300	...	McHew	Uniontown
202	...	Pittsburg 1 & 2	Uniontown
72	...	Pittsburg No. 4	Uniontown
104	...	Pittsburg No. 5	Uniontown
101	...	Poland	Uniontown
120	...	Rich Hill	Uniontown
275	...	Russell	Uniontown
375	...	Sackett	Uniontown
310	...	Seaford	Uniontown
219	...	Shamrock	Uniontown
310	...	Sterling	Uniontown
409	...	Thompson 2	Uniontown
220	...	Tower Hill	Uniontown
499	...	Tower Hill 2	Uniontown
42	...	Virgin	Uniontown
400	...	Washington 1	Uniontown
509	...	Washington 2	Uniontown
25	...	Yukon	Uniontown
10,069	5,641		

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
FURNACE OVENS			
400	...	Pittsburg Steel Co.	Allegheny, Pa.
109	...	Bridgeport	Pittsburg
470	...	Brier Hill	Pittsburg
426	...	Bullington	Pittsburg
108	...	C. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
105	...	Colonial No. 3	Pittsburg
306	...	Colonial No. 4	Pittsburg
258	...	Deerfoot	Pittsburg
400	...	Edenboro	Pittsburg
400	...	Footedale	Pittsburg
225	...	Genoa	Pittsburg
402	...	Lambert	Pittsburg
418	...	Lockwood	Pittsburg
244	...	Martin	Pittsburg
20	...	Newcomer	Pittsburg
450	...	Orient	Pittsburg
400	...	Republic	Pittsburg
350	...	Reno	Pittsburg
400	...	Thompson 1	Pittsburg
6,422	3,277		

Under the ruling of the court, however, taxes will be refunded only to those who joined in the appeal of the assessment. It is estimated the money the county will have to turn back to the appellant coal owners will amount to approximately \$100,000, but this represents only a small part of the money to be returned for the greater part of the total collected by the townships, and in most instances already spent by them. It is estimated that Cumberland township will have to turn back something like \$20,000 for the two year period. At the present time the county commissioners would probably have to borrow money to refund the county tax.

### Eight-Hour Day Drawing Men to Pittsburg Mills

HARRISBURG, Aug. 23.—The Pittsburg district labor market yesterday was again reported "steadily improving" by steel men who last week announced an influx of 1,000 laborers in response to inauguration of the eight-hour basic day in some of the United States Steel Corporation plants. The laborers are coming from the automotive, textile, coal mining and building trades, in which a slack period has been evident for some time, steel men say. Independent steel manufacturers, who have delayed putting into effect the eight-hour basic day because of labor shortage, yesterday said it would not bring into action is taken if the labor response continues.

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THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 30, 1934.

GETTING RID OF UN-AMERICAN HISTORIES OF THE U. S.

That there is necessity for quick and drastic action with reference to getting rid of un-American histories of the United States which have been introduced into some of the public schools as a part of the pro-British and other pro-foreign propaganda, is forcibly shown by the report of an investigation of history textbooks in use in the schools of New York City.

The facts set forth in this report make it impossible to ignore the charges that have been made and the evidence submitted in support of the claim that many of the history readers and textbooks contain "anti-American propaganda."

The report in question reviews several so-called histories which, as the authors boast, have been re-written from a new viewpoint.

One of these books, "An American History," by David Saville Muzzey, gives a single sentence to the glorious career of John Paul Jones.

The story of Bunker Hill is disposed of in 17 words, all mention of Brandywine, Germantown and Valley Forge is embraced in two sentences, and no reference at all is made of Nathan Hale, General Anthony Wayne, Patrick Sumner, Pickens, Marion, Stark, Sullivan, Knox, Light Horse Harry Lee, Gansevoort, Commodore Barry, Sergeant Jasper, Molly Pitcher, Betsy Ross and the birth of the American flag, the battles of Bennington and Stony Point, and many other heroic characters and events which in the old histories thrilled and inspired American youth.

In the recital of the causes of the American Revolution, as given in the William Mason West's "History of the American People," the colonists are made to appear in the wrong; their grievances are belittled; the British oppressions are smoothed away; the great patriot speeches of protest and the high-minded resistance to English tyranny is pictured as mere ruffianism.

Those who took part in the Stamp Act protests, the Boston Tea Party, the Boston Massacre and the capture of the Gagees are referred to as "mob." Professor West deprecates the American Revolution as a "chaos" which "split the English-speaking race" into two parts, one of the "nobles" and the other of the "serfs," and that they had the "rites of an irresponsible, untrained, hopeless class." In his work, of more than 700 pages he devotes only a page and a quarter, to the entire military and naval movements of the Revolution, Bunker Hill not even being mentioned and Yorktown getting a scant paragraph.

Albert Bushnell Hart, in his "School History of the United States," advances the claim that the first shot at Lexington was "probably" fired by the British when all previous American historians are of one mind that the British did fire first. He further says: "The colonists were not desperately oppressed. They enjoyed more freedom and self-government than the people in England."

"A History of the United States for Schools," by McLaughlin and Van Tyne, teaches that there is little to try to learn whose fault it was that the Revolutionary War began; that the Declaration of Independence was largely plagiarized from English writings; that the United States Constitution was copied from the British Constitution; that many of the long-cherished stories in American history are "fables"; that many revered patriot leaders were disreputable characters; that many of our most inspiring slogans are not genuine, and that "we can afford to laugh at our forefathers."

With a single exception the authors of these strongly pro-British text books were educated abroad although born in America. This fact of itself does not necessarily disqualify them to write histories, but it shows that they are so pro-foreign in their views and sentiments that they are not the kind of authors to whom should be entrusted the writing of histories for use in the schools of America.

If any of the books mentioned, or others like them, are being used in the schools of Pennsylvania, they should be thrown out without ceremony and school officials who are responsible for their introduction should be separated from their jobs with the same celerity in action.

SIDE-STEPPING WAR DEBTS.

Even to those persons who take but little interest in the question it is becoming apparent that both Great Britain and France are scheming to draw a close connection between the debts they owe to the United States and the reparations they hope to extract from Germany. In her latest note to France Great Britain modestly asserts that all she wants from Germany is an amount sufficient to pay her debt to the United States, while France has several times stated she would be willing to reduce her claims against Germany by the amount her

debt to the United States might be cancelled.

The object and purpose of these diplomatic utterances, for nobody, notwithstanding they have been presented in the usual devious ways of European statesmanship, The plan interpretation in America, where the diplomatic veneer does not pass as solid furniture, is that both Great Britain and France have used this roundabout method of informing the United States that they will cut about \$8,500,000,000 from their demands on Germany, provided we strike a like amount out of our loans to them. In short, they seek to have the world gain the impression that the only obstacle in way of a complete European settlement is the American insistence on payment of obligations incurred in good faith.

Like all propaganda having its inspiration abroad, that now in process of being disseminated in the interests of debt cancellation, is false in letter and spirit and vicious in its influence. When the loans were made to Great Britain and France there were no conditions surrounding their repayment. The promissory notes that evidenced the debts were not contingent on future receipts from Germany or any other source. They were, and still are, the direct obligations of the governments whose duty qualified agents signed them.

During the war we paid the British many millions of dollars for the transportation of American troops sent overseas in British ships to help keep the Germans from reaching Channel ports from which to invade England. Instead of paying these charges promptly and in full we might have said that payment would be made when we received the \$200,000,000 owed us by Russia. Before our own War Department could furnish them we bought great quantities of war supplies from France to help keep the Germans out of Paris. France received cash for every article she furnished us, but we could have made the payment of her bills contingent upon the receipt of money from any of the 20 countries indebted to us, and with as good reason as France is now applying the same principle to her debt to the United States.

The American business code is not drawn to such a standard. When our government makes a contract it becomes an obligation against its treasury, and ways and means of meeting it must be found. It is up to Great Britain and France to do precisely the same thing.

President Coolidge is not being deceived by the cunning of the cancellists, either at home or abroad. We are ready and willing to continue a good neighbor to Europe, but good neighbors as Americans know them, do not side-step the payment of their debts.

NOT IN A MOOD TO WASTE SYMPATHY.

By their refusal to submit their demands to arbitration, and their withdrawal from the conference with the operators, the anthracite mine workers, through their representatives in the conference, have arbitrarily brought the negotiations to an end. Doing this with a full knowledge of the temper of the public—that great third party in every strike—the miners have, in the judgment of John Hays Hammond, chairman of the United States Coal Commission, taken that step which will make it necessary for the commission to fix the responsibility.

In declaring that "it would be suicidal for either side of the controversy to take the responsibility for a strike," Mr. Hammond, the Philadelphia Ledger says, "speaks by the book, by the chapter and verse of public opinion."

Last year when a stubborn effort was made to stop the production of all coal there was no legal agency to place the blame. Conditions differ now that the blame has been cast, and as a result of the senseless conflict in the coal industry, which has ascertained the true facts of the situation and stands ready to make use of them in the interests of the public, the innocent and long-suffering victim of the perennial wrangles between the miners and the operators, The Coal Commission is ready to "fix what it believes to be the responsibility."

"Such action," the Ledger says, "on part of the commission is the weight of a considered and formal indictment of the guilty interest. It will be a finger pointing straight to what the public has been demanding for years—an indicted culprit. In all probability it will mean a legislative lynching for the guilty, with a resulting chaos in the hard-coal industry."

The public is not in the mood to waste any sympathy over the culprit at whom the Coal Commission may point a finger. Being so out of patience with the unending squabbles and the hardships it suffers in consequence, the public will demand that the full penalty be imposed.

ASSURING EFFICIENCY IN PUBLIC OFFICE.

The filing of petitions of candidates for nomination for county and local offices to be filed at the November election has been completed with all previous records as to number of petitions having been surpassed. The voters now know who are the aspirants for public office and have some-what less than 30 days within which to become informed as to character and qualifications of each with a view to expressing their preference at the primary election to be held Tuesday, September 18.

That so many candidates have entered the race for several of the more important offices is significant in several respects. From one point of view it shows an increasing interest in public affairs. On the other hand, if the candidates have become incalculably with the itch for office holding, and they are more concerned about winning that they are confident that they have the ability and fidelity to serve with efficiency as the agents of designing politicians, the multitude of candidates cannot be said to be a good thing. It is entirely possible that with so many in the

running, each of whom will have his or her friends and supporters, the list may not survive in the diffusion of votes over the field.

While this is true, and is one of the dangers involved in a large number of candidates for office, the voters will have a wide range in making their choice. If this is made with discrimination, and a desire to select the candidates best qualified for the several offices, the results of the primary and the general election to follow will do much to advance the cause of efficient administration of public affairs. Such an administration is a right of the voters. But it can be assured only to the extent that voters make character and qualifications the test of a candidate's fitness to be nominated.

THE DUTY OF REGISTRATION.

Today is not too early for voters of both sexes to begin to remind themselves of a duty they must perform in order to be prepared to exercise their right of franchise at the next election.

For voters residing in the two third-class cities of the county—Connellsville and Uniontown—this duty is to visit the polling places in their respective election districts and register on one of the three days set aside for that purpose. In the boroughs and townships, where personal registration is not required as in the cities, the duty of voters will be to make sure that they have been properly enrolled on the list of voters.

In Connellsville and Uniontown, Monday, August 30, is the first, Tuesday, September 4, is the second, and Saturday, September 15, is the third and last day when the register-assessors will be at the polling places in the several wards to receive the registration of persons 21 years of age and over who are qualified, by residence and the payment of state and county taxes within two years, to enroll as voters.

In the boroughs and townships the listing of voters is done by the assessors when checking up the taxable property of their districts. Some-what names are overlooked, or persons move into the district after the assessor has made his rounds. To provide for such omissions two days, September 4 and September 15, have been designated when voters can visit the polling places and have their names added, if found to be missing from the lists.

Registration is as much a duty of women as of men, both sexes having equal rights as well as equal obligations as voters. Among some women the impression prevails that if they do not register and vote they will not have to pay taxes. This is wholly erroneous because the tax laws now apply to women in precisely the same way as they apply to men. Under an early law women were exempt from imprisonment because of failure or refusal to pay taxes on property owned in their own right. At the last session of the Legislature the tax law was amended so that women who do not register and vote will not have to pay taxes. This is a wholly erroneous because the tax laws now apply to women in precisely the same way as they apply to men. Under an early law women were exempt from imprisonment because of failure or refusal to pay taxes on property owned in their own right. 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## JEFFERSON STREET WILL BE IMPROVED SOON; BIDS ASKED

Council Wants Thoroughfare  
to Be in Shape for School  
Students.

### IS NOW A "MUD PUDDLE"

Improvement Will Require About  
Two Months and Will Be Ordered  
Rushed When Contract Is Awarded;  
No More Resurfacing This Year.

Council on Monday took action, by passing a resolution asking for bids, to put Jefferson street into condition before the winter sets in so that the children of the Third Ward will not have to plow through a mud hole to get to their class rooms again this term. Bids for the grading, curbing and paving of Jefferson street will be asked at once and it is believed the job can be completed in six weeks or two months after the contract is awarded.

The matter had already been talked over by council and was merely awaiting final action. Residents of the street had petitioned for the improvement and council felt there was no reason for delay, especially as the street is very bad in wet weather and has to be traveled by school children. The improvement will extend from Apple street to Fayette street.

The matter of resurfacing South Pittsburgh street between Fairview avenue and Lincoln avenue was also mentioned. It was not placed before council for action nor was anyone present with the petitions which had been circulated, requesting the work done. Councilman Stone brought the matter up by stating he understood he was considered by some as responsible for any hold-back in that work. The councilman said the money was available for the resurfacing if council did not want to take care of the curbing job.

If the sewers, promised last winter, are to be put in, it was explained, there will be no funds for further resurfacing. Council seems satisfied that it would not be fair to those in the outlying parts of the city to spend all the money for improving the business section.

"The man on the outside should have a little encouragement," said Councilman Wardley. "Everyone can't live in the center of the city." Mr. Stone said he just desired everyone to know the status of the case and that he was not responsible for any hold-up in the improvement. It was the general view of the council that the street surface was good enough to serve for another year, at which time it would likely be taken care of.

Council sustained the action of reducing the license paid by the John Robinson circus from \$50 to \$25 because of the poor weather, which cut down the crowds. The same action was taken in the case of the Golden Brothers circus because of the size of the show and the classification given by the government.

On Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock council expects to visit the West Side and inspect the condition of a sewer off Sixth street, near Mason street. It is complained that the sewer overflows and floods the yards of nearby residents, the water running into the gutters.

D. Sinclair was exonerated from payment of a half year's taxes on his property in Murphy, avenue as the house was under construction during that period and could not be occupied by him.

The purchase of a fire alarm box for East Park Addition was ordered. At present there is none in that section and residents there had asked for it.

## COUNCIL WILL GET BIDS TO SHOW COST OF GARBAGE PLANT

In order to get something started towards a new garbage incinerator a resolution was introduced to council on Monday by Councilman James Wardley and passed, asking that bids be received for a garbage plant under specifications to be drawn up by the city engineer.

It was felt that if such a plan was followed then Council would know what the cost would be and could determine a method for best financing the proposition. A new garbage plant is an absolute necessity.

Councilman Wardley said he understood the residents in the vicinity of the present plant were considering securing an injunction to prevent the erection of the new one there but Council intends to wait until the time comes for the construction of the incinerator before beginning argument on a location.

It is believed that considerable will be saved in the cost of construction if the new one is built where the present one now stands. The city engineer was instructed to draw up the specifications at once.

## Gets Three Months In Jail, \$150 Fine For Making Liquor

Joseph Kirby of Puritan was sentenced to pay a fine of \$150 and costs and serve three months in jail when he pleaded guilty to the illegal manufacture and possession of intoxicating liquor in court in Canton.

If the fine and costs are paid sentence will be suspended and Kirby will be placed under parole for one year.

Detour at Confluence.  
The State Highway Department announces a new detour at Confluence, on Route 36.

## GREAT CROPS OF GRAIN AND FRUIT IN FAYETTE COUNTY

Although Fayette county is primarily a mining community there is an industry that the mining operations depend on far more than people would believe. That is farming. Fayette county this year shows a decided increase in the crop production although some products may be lower than usual in the quantity of production.

Crop and fruit estimates as compiled by the County Farm Bureau show that there is a decided gain in some farm products while, although there is a slight decrease in others, it is not noticeable to any extent. Although estimates as to the number of bushels of wheat grown in the county are unavailable, it is safe to say that the total will exceed the million mark. Corn is estimated at 1,061,822 bushels as compared with 850,775 bushels in 1919 when the number of farmers was much smaller than now.

Oats shows an increase with 540,326 bushels while estimates of buckwheat are not available. Hay crops have been exceptionally heavy but no far estimate cannot be made until a later date when farmers have cut their second crop. There are 3,400 acres of alfalfa under cultivation this year with an estimated production of 7,340 tons. Potatoes are strong with 1,525 acres under cultivation estimated at 150,493 bushels.

The fruit crop is especially good, a perfect stand of apples and other fruits being reported. Part is, that the apple crop this year are so heavy that farmers have had to reinforce the limbs of the trees to keep them from breaking. It is reported that 100,526 trees will produce 32,991 bushels. Peaches are also reported to be flourishing with 58,358 trees and a crop estimated at 19,817 bushels.

Pears with 9,658 trees show an estimated crop of 1,021 bushels while plums with 17,444 trees show a crop of 5,850 bushels. Cherries were reported to be the heaviest crop in a number of years. There are 18,157 trees in the county with an estimated crop of 4,330 bushels.

In the berry line there were 90 acres of strawberries under cultivation with an estimated production of 89,740 quarts. Estimates on raspberries and blackberries are not yet available although it is reported from several parts of the county that the bushes are overladen, breaking under the weight of the berries. Grapes seem to have the lead in the berry line. There are 37,158 stands in the county with an estimated production of 111,460 pounds.

Prices are quoted at various levels, some farmers reporting that there is no demand for apples as the crops are so heavy in every section. Potatoes show a strong price owing to the demand for early potatoes. Prices on the other products are varying and it is not possible to make a thorough estimate until the market settles.

## Deputy Medical Directors Named For Westmoreland

GREENSBURG, Aug. 17.—R. B. L. McCormick, county medical director, has been notified by State Secretary of Health Charles H. Miller that the following county physicians have been appointed as official deputies to re-vaccinate free of charge, school children who have undergone two or more unsuccessful attempts at vaccination against smallpox. The appointments are:

Dr. Thomas St. Clair, Latrobe; Dr. C. D. Ambrose, Ligonier; Dr. Marchant, Dr. Snyder, New Kensington; Dr. H. B. Emerson, Yukon; Dr. W. L. Fennel, Salina; Dr. James H. Flesch, Greensburg.

School children living in the rural districts who have been twice unsuccessfully vaccinated, or those who had been admitted to school last term on an official temporary certificate, must be re-vaccinated by the county medical director or one of these official deputies, who will grant the temporary certificate.

## Supervisors Promise Work on New Road to Mount Braddock Soon

DUNBAR, Aug. 21.—Work on the Ferguson-Mt. Braddock road has not yet been begun for the reason, Supervisor Smith says, that he will first have to complete a piece of road which fell into the creek opposite the furnace stable and has to be fixed. As soon as this is done, he says, the other supervisors will bring their men and trucks and join him in opening the new road. It will take them but a short time to make the new road passable and once open the improvement can be made afterward. It may be another week before the work of opening the new road is begun, but it will be pushed with all possible dispatch.

The people are anxiously watching and waiting for this improvement to be made.

## Boroughs Can Collect Costs of Getting Rid Of Grade Crossings

HARRISBURG, Aug. 31.—The Public Service Commission has established a precedent relative to the assessment of the costs of removing grade crossings when authorizing the borough of Trafford to make collection of costs involved in the elimination of the grade crossing over the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Pittsburgh Railways Company tracks, following completion of the work by the borough authorities.

The Pennsylvania railroad is to pay \$5,000, the Westmoreland county commissioners \$7,000, the Allegheny county commissioners \$2,500, and the Pittsburgh Railways Company \$1,500.

## DUNBAR TOWNSHIP TEACHERS TO MEET ON SEPTEMBER 3

At That Time Matters Preparatory  
to Opening School  
Will Be Gone Over.

### ASSIGNMENTS ARE MADE

There will be a meeting of the grade teachers in the Dunbar Township High School at Leaning Rock Monday morning, September 3, at 8 o'clock. During the meeting the teachers will receive their directions for carrying on the writing for the first month. It is expected P. O. Peterson, supervisor of penmanship will be present.

A meeting of the High School teachers will be held in the same building at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Teachers will plan to spend the afternoon in their respective buildings to look over the building, room, texts and supplies will be well conditioned for the opening the following morning. All teachers should have well-worked out lesson plans for their respective grades or departments so that each and every group of pupils will be doing some definite work in a comparatively short time after sounding the bell for assembly.

Superintendent R. K. Smith of Dawson, is confined to his bed recovering from injuries sustained in an automobile accident Tuesday afternoon. It is hoped that he will be able to take up the work in a short time.

The teachers of the township schools have been assigned as follows:

Adelaide: Carolyn Tennant, Clara Allen, Mabel White, J. M. Kofer. East Liberty: Nellie Snyder, Mary Lehigh, Nellie Gray, Ethel Painter, Margaret Snyder, W. E. Keller. Fayette: Nellie Epler, Lincoln Rags.

Furnace: Lon Emma Morrow, Florence Hardy, Adah Miller, Elizabeth Bower, Birdella Miller, Daniel Hoffman. Gettysburg: Mary Matthews, Hennessy, Mae Hardy, Hill Farm, Mary Heron. Hughes: Rebecca Rodkey. Juniata: Julia Duffy, Clara McNulty, Fern Shover, S. C. Wile. Leaning Rock: Blanche Hall, Grace Snyder, Sylvia Anderson, Anna Swartz, Anna Belle Davis, Grace Elsel, Della Schrock, F. A. Harsh.

Monroeth: Anna Boyle, Marie McConkey, Mary Henry, Leona Morley, Lauretta Lehigh, Virginia Tully, Elsie Smith, E. E. Whitmore. Nellie: Ethel Seckler, C. M. Whitmore.

Paul: Letitia Ferreri, Margaret Sweney, Anna Egan. Pochin: Mattie Bowden, Jessie Martin, Pearl Elcher, J. C. Baker. Slick: Grace White. Summit: Anna K. Davis. Trotter: Edna Divittiles, Margaret Duffy, Margaret Doyle, Margaret Calvey, Rose Hoey, Reba Pore, Mary Boudelot, Reba Counsel, Veronica Bradley, Harry G. Will.

West Leaning Rock: Caroline Humbert, Viola Klunk, Maude Rohlf, Edward Savare. Wheeler: Agnes Smith, Leona McPhail, A. M. Snyder. Supervisor of Music, Bertha Nemon Dows. Supervisor of Penmanship, P. O. Peterson.

High School: Eliza Edwards, Mary A. Irwin, Ruth E. Miller, Mabel White, Nina Grace Smith, Sara Seal, H. F. Peterson, J. M. Glass, J. Hugh Henderson, E. H. Hickman, H. M. Ammiller, B. M. Shearer, H. M. Bason, O. E. Zuercher, W. E. Tietzhoof principal.

## CITY DETECTIVE JOB ABOLISHED BY COUNCIL'S ACTION

By resolution Monday night Council sustained the action of Mayor Charles C. Mitchell in dismissing J. W. Mitchell as city detective. The approval of the body closes the case. The discharge of the city detective occurred on the night of July 4, misconduct while on duty being charged.

Following the resolution approving the mayor's action Council passed another measure abolishing the ordinance which created the office of city detective and putting on instead an unformed officer. This will give Chief Murphy the man asked for by him in order to have a traffic officer at the corner of West Crawford avenue and Arch street. Charles Nea has been secured for this position and he will go on duty as soon as he recovers from a slight illness.

## Carpenters Elect Officers; to Meet Next at Allentown

The convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which has been held in Allentown all this week will be brought to a close Thursday. The election of officers was held at noon today with the following results:

F. Storm of Pittsburgh, president; Vernon Fletcher, secretary and treasurer. By a vote of 10 to 1 it was decided to hold the 1924 convention in Allentown on New Kensington. The afternoon all the members attending the convention, about 100 in number, will be taken by automobiles and by shown some of the historical points in the mountains along the national pike.

Divorce Filed.  
Clara L. Means of Trotter filed a libel in divorce in the Fayette county courts against Thomas F. Means, on grounds of desertion. They were married September 17 1913 at Carlisle.

## LOSES TASTE FOR TOBACCO WHEN ONLY 97 YEARS OF AGE

WARREN, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Four years ago, when she was only 97, Mrs. Amelia Hinkle, lost her taste for tobacco, she told neighbors, after she had won the oldest person prize at the annual homecoming celebration here. Mrs. Hinkle said she had smoked for 54 years.

Although 101 years old, she proved her youth by crocheting lace without the aid of glasses. Mrs. Hinkle was born in Allentown, Pa. June 27, 1832, and has three children living of a family of 11. 35 grandchildren, 37 great-grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren.

## PHOSPHATE FOUND BEST FOR WHEAT

Fayette county wheat growers are seeking an answer to the question of what kind and how much fertilizer can be profitably applied to their wheat land this fall.

Results on wheat fertilization demonstrations conducted in various parts of Pennsylvania by crop extension specialists of the Pennsylvania State College indicate that acid phosphate gives the best results in most cases. Not only is the yield greater, but the grain ripens more evenly, the fertilizer pays for itself, and leaves a little profit show cost.

"On good soil or on well manured fields, an application of about 200 pounds of acid phosphate averaged an increased yield of 10 bushels per acre," says J. R. Dickey of the extension staff. "The phosphate also improved the clover greatly the following year. We could see this from last year's tests. Where more than 200 pounds of phosphate were used, the yield was increased but little over the yield obtained on check plots that received no fertilizer."

Another fact brought out in the demonstrations shows that the addition of nitrogen and potash fertilizers does not pay on good soil or well manured fields. Potash paid in some cases where no manure was used, forcing from an inferior to a better crop.

Dickey sums up the situation by stating that on poor soils or where no manure is used, from 200 to 300 pounds of a complete fertilizer such as 2-10-5, 2-12-8 or 2-12-2 can be profitably applied. On soils of fair fertility, he advises the use of similar amounts of 0-12-4 or 0-14-4 mixtures. Good soils or manured fields require only from 200 to 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre.

## Greensburg Girl Will Study Law

GREENSBURG, Aug. 18.—Miss Germaine I. Graft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Graft of Westmoreland, was registered in the office of the prothonotary on Thursday as a student at law. Miss Graft has successfully passed a preliminary law examination at the hands of the Board of Law Examiners of Westmoreland county. She is the first woman that has been granted a certificate of registration by this board, and the second registered as a law student at the local courthouse.

Miss Graft, who was graduated from Greensburg high school in 1920 has been employed as stenographer in the law offices of McWhorter & Dick since graduation. She will enter one of the eastern law schools in the fall.

## Bad Checks Expensive To Notaries Public

HARRISBURG, Aug. 15.—The recent legislation inserted in the motor laws a provision that the Department of Highways shall charge a fee of \$5 for the collection of protested checks, in addition to the face of the check, and the protest fees. This provision has been expensive to notaries public who forward a worthless check for \$5 to the automobile division in payment of an operator's license.

When this check is returned to the department marked "No Funds" the notaries in this case have paid the \$5 fee plus several dollars protest and the original value of the check. Their failure to keep an accurate account of their bank balance costs them approximately \$10.

## Rev. M. B. Sloan Quits His Office

The resignation of Rev. M. B. Sloan as chaplain of the Baptist Orphanage and Home in Castle Shannon was announced Sunday night. Mr. Sloan has held that post six years. He is now at Niles, Mich., undergoing treatment for his eyes. Mr. Sloan expects to make his home in Redlands, Cal.

Mr. Sloan, the oldest minister in the Pittsburgh Baptist Association, has resided in Pittsburgh 37 years. He has been clerk of the association several times and is the only surviving charter director of the Central Y. M. C. A. of Pittsburgh. He is well-known to Connelville Baptists. He had preached in the First Church here many times.

## Kurtz Post Draws Up Resolutions on President's Death

At a meeting of the William F. Kurtz Post No. 104, Grand Army of the Republic on August 17 resolutions of condolence in the death of President Warren G. Harding were drawn up and a copy mailed to the widow, Mrs. Florence King Harding.

## Sellers Gets Contract for M. E. Church

William Sellers has been awarded the contract for the plumbing and heating in the new First Methodist Episcopal Church in South Pittsburgh street and is ready to begin work immediately. The material has been ordered and consists of the very latest in modern heating and plumbing equipment. The contract price is \$17,000.

The heating equipment will be the Warren Webster vapor system. The latest type smokeless boiler, under thermostat control, will be used. Radiators in the auditorium will be recessed in the walls and covered with bronze grills. In the social rooms in the basement an adequate heating and ventilating system will also be installed.

The plumbing consists of showers, drinking fountains and the equipment for eight toilet rooms. It will all be installed in accordance with the Pennsylvania code on sanitation. All water pipes will be brass.

The work, to some extent, has already begun and Mr. Sellers expects to be able to furnish heat for temporary use by the time cold weather arrives.

The plumbing and heating will be installed as the erection of the building proceeds.

## Three "Links" in Important State Roads to Be Closed

Three unimproved links in important state highways of the county are soon to be closed, bids having been invited to be submitted for opening on September 11 and the State Highway Department having given instructions that the work be pushed to completion before winter sets in.

One of the links is in Everett borough, connecting with the cement road leading from Pennsville to within a short distance of the main street in the borough, a distance of 1,600 feet. Another is in Washington township and Fayette City borough, 1,125 feet in length. The third is in the Uniontown-Point Marion highway at Smithfield where 3,396 feet, part in the borough and part in Georges township, has destroyed much of the pleasure of travelers over this otherwise splendid road.

Representative J. B. Henderson has been active in bringing these unfinished sections of important roads in the county to the attention of Commissioner Wright of the State Highway Department, and has been assured there will be no further or unnecessary delay in having them completed.

Each of the sections will be one course reinforced concrete construction.

## CHILDREN GET ESTATE CHARLES RISHEBARGER

SOMERSET, Aug. 20.—The will of Charles Rishebarger, late of Addison borough, has been probated. He bequeathed his estate, real, personal and mixed to Harry Rishebarger and Jessie Rishebarger, share and share alike. He bequeathed an extra amount of \$500 to Jessie Rishebarger as an extra compensation for housekeeping. Harry Rishebarger is appointed executor. The will was dated December 4, 1915, and witnessed by M. H. Dean and C. N. Jeffreys.

## Conscience-Stricken Man Returns Goods He Pilfered at Car Wreck

Conscience-stricken because he had taken merchandise from a car wrecked on the Low Grade Branch a few years ago, a man walked into the office of Agent A. L. Golia, Woodville, Pa., a few days ago, and turned over \$50 worth of merchandise and \$10 in cash for the part he had used.

"Knowing that I had done wrong, I have worried ever since I took the stuff, and have decided to clear myself in this manner," he said.

## Mrs. J. C. Moore Dies At Water Street Home

Mrs. Mary E. Moore, wife of James C. Moore, well known daughter of Connelville, died Thursday, August 23, at her home, 225 North Water street, following an illness of pneumonia.

The funeral service and also interment will be on Saturday at Salisbury.

## Fifteenth Child Arrives at Glass Home; Is a Girl

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Glass are the proud parents of a daughter born Friday August 17, 1928. The family now consists of 15 children, 10 girls and five boys. Both mother and baby are doing fine.

## Local Men Interested in Organizing Association For Protection of Game

intention of these clubs to interfere with any other clubs in existence in Western Pennsylvania but to have them represented in this Western Pennsylvania Association.

A committee made up of Attorney Eugene Warden, R. J. McKee, Dr. J. R. Madden, William Galley and William Matthews was appointed by the Mount Pleasant Association. It will meet with the Connelville Association at an early date to draw up a constitution and by-laws, and begin in earnest the organization of the new game association.

R. J. McKee, of the Mount Pleasant committee, represents Scottdale.

## Five Escape Death When Cars Collide

Five persons escaped death, but all were injured, Tuesday, August 21, shortly after 4 o'clock when the automobile in which they were riding collided at the cross roads in Hickory Bottom and badly damaged both machines.

Miss Dorothy Dull, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dull of this city, Miss Mildred Bowles of Chicago, a guest, Frank "Bud" Reynolds of Murphy avenue, R. K. Smith of Dawson, superintendent of the Dunbar Township Schools, and J. M. Glass, also of Dawson and a teacher of mathematics in the Dunbar Township High School, were the victims.

Mr. Smith was taken to his home in Dawson and the others were removed to the Cottage State Hospital here. The extent of Superintendent Smith's injuries are not yet known and it will be 24 hours before the attending physician is able to determine if there is internal trouble.

Miss Bowles, at the hospital, is suffering from an injury to the back, the extent of which has not yet been determined. She is considered as being in a fairly good condition today, however. She also has a scalp laceration, a laceration over the right eye, a laceration on the right cheek and the right side of her back is also lacerated.

Mr. Glass has several broken ribs and an X-ray picture will be taken this afternoon to determine how many he was really fairly well this morning.

Miss Dull suffered an injury to the right ankle and was badly bruised. She also had a number of brush burns. After remaining overnight at the hospital she was able to go home this morning.

Reynolds had a concussion of the chest and his left leg was badly bruised. He also suffered brush burns.

The Reynolds machine was coming towards Connelville on the flat stretch of road at the foot of the Vanderhill hill. Mr. Smith and Mr. Glass were returning home after being at the High School during the afternoon. They turned into the Vanderhill road from the village highway running out of Trotter. Mr. Smith was driving and saw the approaching machine too late. He tramped on the gas in an attempt to clear the highway but the local machine struck his car right in the center, knocking it. The imprint of the left headlight on the Reynolds car was left on the side of the other.

Mr. Glass got clear of the wreckage and began walking towards the Shafter farmhouse, nearby. He fell in a faint. Mr. Smith moved about in a dazed condition. Passersby gave relief to the victims.

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